The cheerfulness of society during the past week has been clouded by an unusual number of sudden deaths. The progress of Mrs. Alfred Pell's illness was so rapid that her friends were carcely aware of its serious nature until she had passed away. The death of Mrs. Cotton, the young daughter of the late Clarkson Potter, after little more than a twelvemonth of married life, leaving behind her all that makes woman's life harmonious and complete, was most profoundly sad; the demise of Miss Helen Crosby took place under the most distressing circumstances, while the news of the loss by Mr. and Mrs. Francklyn at Paris of their onlittle daughter, which came on Friday by cable struck the chords of sympathy throughout all their wide circle of friends. To be added to these are the death by scarlet fever of Mayor Grace's daughter and that of the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Soutter.

Within the limits of her own beautiful home probably no woman was ever more tenderly beloved than Mrs. Pell. She had a large and sympathetic nature, which responded warmly and readily to the love of those about her; a clear head, cool judgment, and a marked unselfishness of character which won for her the somewhat backneyed, but in her case the very appropriate, appellation of the flower of he family. She died heroically, without a fear or a regret, leaving parents, sisters, husband, and a little daughter of exceptional beauty and promise to mourn their irretrievable loss.

But notwithstanding all these depressing events, social entertainments went on pretty much as usual. Mrs. Wm. Remsen's reception on Thursday was one of the gayest of the season, and was beautified by a perfect parterre of spring bonnets and lovely summer costumes. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Denning Duer. Mrs. Robert Remsen and the Misses Remsen, Mrs. Howland Robbins, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. J. B. Post, Miss Warren, Miss Cotting, Miss Turnbull, Miss Parish, and Miss Roosevelt.

All the youngest and freshest of the debutantes of the season met at Mrs. Samuel Wetmore's on Saturday afternoon to welcome the young bride, Mrs. William Wetmore, on her return from her wedding trip. Consequently the reception was very bright and pretty, and as scores of young men dropped in toward the end of the afternoon, the gayety was unusually prolonged, and, as a necessary consequence husbands and fathers were kept waiting for their dinners until long after the usual hour.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Corinne Roosevelt and Douglas Robinson, Jr., which will take place on Saturday, the 29th inst, at the Presbyterian church in Fifth avenue, of which Dr. John Hall is the pastor. A reception will follow at the residence of Mrs. Theodore Boosevelt in West Fifty-third street. The names of the bridesmaids, who will be eight in number, have already been given.

The engagement was announced on Sunday last of Miss Ella Leroy to Mr. A. Ernest Vanderpoel, a son of the late Judge Aaron Vanderpoel of Kinderhook, N. Y.

The engagement is also announced of Mr.

Alfred Roosevelt to Miss Kate Lowell of Boston. The engagement is predicted, and expected shortly to be announced, of a very lovely debutante of the past winter to a foreign nobleman of American extraction and of large fortune. The marriage of Miss Maud Rives and Mr. Walker Smith is announced to take place on

the 21st of May.

The dogs have been holding their annual drawing room this week, and the Westminster Bench Show has been the fashionable lounge m its opening to its close. A stranger who had chanced to be passing the Sixty-third street rink between 3 and 5 in the afternoon of the last few days would have imagined that a great wedding or some impertant social gathering was going on within, so long was the line of carriages extending up and down Third avenue, so gay and varied the throng that was passing in and out of the great door. The interest manifested by the fair sex in their canine favorites was probably as genuine as it was enhusiastic, for no one could possibly accuse them of haunting the dog show upon sentimental or flirtatious thoughts intent. noise, the dust, the dire confusion and distraction brought about by such an assemblage was an offence to almost all the senses and must have proved a deadly foe to romance. The grand parade of the winners of prizes on Friday evening was an occasion of much pride and interest, and the disappointment and disgust of the ladies were both loud, and deep when the

without accident although the bulldogs were somewhat formidable in appearance and by no escaped an ugly mangling of her hand and arm be familiar with that species of brutality, found safety in jumping upon chairs and benches while uttering their criticisms and pronouncing their verdicts.

The rose show, for which cards of invitation were issued by a well-known florist in Broad-way, attracted almost as many ladies as the canine display, and, if less interesting to the sporting crowd, had the advantage over its rival of being vastly more agreeable to the olfactory nerves. The exhibition was of cut lady reciprocated his tender passion. Rings flowers only, which were massed in huge Japanese bowls and vases, and which for variety and perfection, and for the endless variation upon their hybrid loveliness produced by culture and propagation, were a study for the horticulturist, and a perfect delight to the lovers of Dame Nature's most fascinating children. Here did the human birds and lovely half-blown flowers gather in great numbers, and here did thoughtiess youths see five-dollar bills melt placidly away in offerings of one or two rosebuds only to favorite friends.

The season of spring hunting closed on Saturday afternoon with a large meet at Huntington, L. I., which included the members of the three principal hunts-the Queens County, the Meadow Brook, and the Rockaway Club. Hunters and huntsmen will now disappear from the field, and coaching and racing will come to the front as vehicles of relaxation for the overtaxed nerves and spirits of young New York until the Newport hunting season opens.

The Washington season was brought officially to an end on Thursday evening by the last reception of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Frelinghuysen. It was the most crowded and brilliant of the series, and among those present Miss Maud Ledyard, Miss Motley of Boston, Miss Slisbee, Mr. Randolph Robinson, Mr Perry Belmont, and many others from North-ern cities. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Drummond arrived in Washington on Friday, and Major and Mrs. Wetmore have also been spending a part

of their honeymoon there The English and French journals give elaborate accounts of the wedding of Miss Emily Schemberg, once a highly popular and very musical Philadelphia belle, but of late years known as the beauty of the Riviera, where a Russian prince, a Spanish duke, and a Portuguese marquis are said to have been candidates for her favor. Col. Hughes-Hallett was the winner of the prize, for which many Philadelphians of the generation now passing away contended unsuccessfully, and the marriage took place at the American Embassy at Paris, the American Minister, in the absence of any near relative, giving the bride away. A novel feature of the occasion was the wedding breakfast following the ceremony, which was given by the bridegroom, and not, as is customary, by the parents of the bride; but this may be a new French fashion lately introduced, or it may be a revival of some ancient custom in the Schomberg family, which old Philadelphians, who knew them before they were

If you would have fresh gas go to headquarters, Colon Bental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute. They have given it to 137,722 patients without a single acci-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Americans who make the usual tour through England see but little of the real country. Along the lines of railroad there is an almost perpetual row of houses, villages, and towns and the glimpses that one catches in a train o the green fields are far from satisfactory. One of the easiest and best ways of seeing some thing of the famous rural beauties of England is to take a few trips upon the coaches which run between London and towns not very far distant. These couches are all owned and horsed by gentlemen, who, in order to keep up the delusion that we are still living in the old stage coach days, charge a regular fare. Since the revival of coaching in England there have been several coaches running through the winter but it has been found that the railway is preferable during the inclement weather. This winter only one coach was on the road, and that was Selby's "Old Times." That veteran of the box seat used to drive his coach to St. Alban's, via Watford, but this year he has changed his route, making Oatlands Park his goal. Since the fine weather set in he goes still further, to the famous Virginia Water, near Windsor. The Perseverance," belonging to Lord Aveland and Mr. Sheather, runs to Dorking through the Surrey hills. Capt. Hargreave's "Rocket" has so long a journey to Portsmouth that the trip from London is made only every second day. the intervening days being occupied with the return journey. This trip, although a little ong, is well worth making, for the road passes through lovely scenery between Godalming, the Devil's Punchbowl, and Horndean. Mr. Walter Shoolbred drives his " New Times " every day to

It looks now as if the tunnel under the English Channel will not be made in this generation. There is nothing of which Englishmer of all classes are more fond of boasting than of heir tight little island, which, with its natural protective silver streak around it, needs no vast armaments to repel invasion. The idea of removing this safeguard by making a tunnel is consequently most distasteful to the majority of English people, and there is a very strong feeling against it. At first sight it would seem that the objections are more sentimental than forcible, but the fact that a military commission is now sitting, and that the works have been suspended until the commission reports, show that the Government shares the fears of the people. Of course, it would be very easy to sink shafts by which at any time the tunnel or any part of it could be flooded, but it seems almost puerile to commence a great engineering work and at the same time take measures for its destruction. At all events, it looks very much as if passengers from London to Paris will suffer the same mai de mer which has tortured them since William the Norman's day.

Guilford, and several other coaches will shortly

be on the road.

While the British lion is alarmed at the thought of myriads of Frenchmen marching through the tunnel and attacking the hop fields of Kent, that same noble animal is jubilant at the magnificent appearance and splendid deeds of the "citizen soldiers." On every Easter Monday, which is a legal holiday in England, there is a volunteer review. From the dingy city offices the clerks come forth in their strength. The dapper dry goods "young gentlemen" desert their seissors and tape for the nonce, and artists, lawyers, and doctors throw paint pots, law, and physic to the dogs, and array themselves in all the pride and pomp of orious war. This year the review was held at Portsmouth. According to the enthusiastic London newspapers, the volunteers made a capital showing, and the only drawback was which conveyed them to their destination had to be lengthened. In some of the regiments the volunteer carried a tin can on the top of his waterproof, which was strapped, like a knapsack, on his back, and a little wooden canteer on his right side. The weather was extremely favorable, and, seconding to all accounts, the review was fully equal in every way to any of

There is a controversy on foot in England upon a most interesting subject-oysters. Some years ago a commission was appointed to investigate the causes of the scarcity of oysters. After a most elaborate investigation, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that overdredging, and not, as some people wished to make them believe, merely a succession of bad seasons, was the cause. Some interesting sta-tistics have come to light. In the great bay of Cancale for a dozen years from 1840 enormous takes of oveters were made amounting to as of the ladies were both loud and deep when the prize for pugs was carried off by a Philadel-phian, all the beribboned pets of New York belies being left ignominiously in the lurch.

Gen. Shaler was not involved in the land as a place for parading and drilling. He thought it might possibly make a good park. It is hilly in some places, but generally marshy. The facilities that abound for the marshy. The facilities that abound for the marshy marshy. The facilities were mentioned by a Philadel-prize for pugs was carried off by a Philadel-prize for pugs was carried off by a Philadel-prize for pugs was carried off by a Philadel-prize for pugs was not involved in the land as a place for parading and drilling. He thought it might possibly make a good park. It is hilly in some places, but generally a part of the land as a place for parading and drilling. He thought it might possibly make a good park. It is hilly in some places, but generally marshy. The facilities that abound for the paradic prize for pugs was carried off by a Philadel-prize for pugs was carried of the land as a place for parading and drilling. He thought it might possibly make a good park. It is hilly in some places, but generally a pugs was carried of the prize for pugs was not involved the pugs was not involved to pugs was carried of the pugs was not involved to pugs w Within twelve years the 400 vessels were re means gentle in manner. One lady sarrowly | ing off were due to overdredging, and that the proper way to remedy it would be to restock in an attempt to carese one of the most savage of them, and the gentlemen who were appointed the Board of Trade declines to grant portions of the now barren beds to persons who are ready and willing to cultivate them, although it has been proved beyond contravention that oysters can be planted with great success.

It is an old saying that it is well to be off with the old love before one is on with the new, and a young German has just found out to his cost that it is a true proverb. Some years ago a Mr. Eisenhofer, being at the time an inmate of Miss Thurgood's uncle's boarding house in England, fell in love with Miss Thurgood. That young were exchanged, and there is every reason to suppose that both were supremely happy. Yet love is not a substantial income, and Mr. Eisenhofer found that, in order to keep the wolf from tive occupation. With this in view, he became a tutor in a school at Hastings. Thither Miss Thurgood followed him, and, in the capacity of a nurse to the sick, found frequent opportu nities of seeing her lover. Unfortunately, the proprietor of the school retired from business, ducats at another school at Caiais. Miss Thurgood could not follow him thither, but a rapturous correspondence was kept up between the loving pair. That he never ceased to think of her is shown by these letters, and on one occasion he told her that he intended to take a tobacconist's shop in London and set up business with a small fortune which he expected from his mother. The mother, by the way, seems to have thoroughly approved the match, as she writes to her son that she hopes that her future daughter-in-law may prove just as careful and economical as she looked "pretty and true" in the photograph which had been forwarded to the old lady for inspection. Now, Mr. Eisenhofer was in the habit of addressing his "dear Eliza," "My ever-loved Eliza," and so on. What, therefore, must have been the anguish of that sawest maid when one morning she received a letter beginning with the cold and prosalc." My best friend," The fickle German proceeded in this note to demolish the shining palace which poor Eliza, had erected. "My best friend," I must tell you, my best friend, and not my darling, while the words which your prised, for I must tell you, my best friend, and not my darling, while the words which I must write on this sheet of paper must be hard words, what you have never heard from me before. Will you give me back my liberty, which I must have, and I will be a friend to you for life? I must have a wife who is a thoroughly experienced lady, and Miss Everts will probably add a few lines to you herself." And that "experienced lady," Miss Everts, did add a few lines which must have galled poor Eliza severely. She says in her letter. "I must tell you that he has only known me for two months, and I consider that love which can change so quickly cannot be true. He knows that I am writing. Of course he gave me the address, and your answer will be my answer to him. It must be hard to pavi if you loved him much; but did you love him? Are you quite sure? It is a serious matter to marry without love. An early answer will be my answer to him. It must be hard to pavi if you loved him much; but did you love him? Are you quite sure? It is a serious matter to marry without love. An early answer will be my answer to him. It must be hard to pavi if you loved him much; but did you love him new looked in the words and metal don and set up business with a small fortune which he expected from his mother. The

MADAME MATERNA'S ARRIVAL

Her Duties at the May Pestival-How she

Came to Know Wagner. Mme. Amalia Friedrich-Materna, who is to sing in Beethoven's mass and in the Wagner selections at the May Musical Festival, arrived at Quarantine in the Celtie on Friday night. Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas and a number of the festival directors went down to meet her in a revenue cutter. She was found standing on the sunny side of the deck. She had evidently suffered much during the trip, and was still fatigued, although she seemed to forget her weariness in her admiration of the harbon scenery. On reaching the pier, however, she expressed a wish to be driven at once to the

Vindsor Hotel, and to rest quietly. A SUN reporter who called upon her in the evening found her amid baskets of flowers, which she admired and handled with almost childlike delight. "How charming it is to be

which she admired and handled with almost childlike delight. "How charming it is to be so pleasantly received." she said. "Do you know I found a magazine on my table opened at a page with my picture."

"Are you satisfied with the numbers Mr. Thomas has selected for you for the festival?"

Oh, yes, You know I shall sing Brankilde, my favorite rôle, at the Wagner matinée. It also like to sing the Fideilo aria, because Fideilo was one of the first parts I sang at the Imperial Opera at Vienna."

"How long ago was that?"

"In 1870. I had been singing in operattas at the Carl Theatre. The manager of the Imperial Opera happened to hear me, and thoughthe would like to try me in grand opera. I made my debut in L'Africaine, next I sang in Verdis Uno Ballo in Maschera, and then in Fidello. After those trials I was engaged by the meanager. Orbud in Lohengrin was my first attempt at a Wagner character."

"You like to personate Wagner's heroines?"

"More than those of any other composer. Some singers complain that they have to sing against so large an orchestra in Wagner's operas. As for me, when the flood of sound whirle around me, I am carried irresistibly along by it."

"What was the first part Wagner ever heard you sing."

"I will tell you. In '74, when I was in Lon-

"What was the first part Wagner ever heard you sing?"
"I will tell you. In '74, when I was in London, I received a note from Wagner, dated at Bayreuth, asking me to stop there on my way home. We did stop over, just on the evening when he gave a house warming in his villa. During the evening he asked me what I would sing. 'As you have a house warming,' I replied, 'suppose I sing.' 'Dich theure Hallen grüss ich wieder,'' from "Tannhäuser.'' He was pleased at the idea, and called to Joseph Rubinstein to accompany me, I magine my delight, when I got through, to see him spring from his seat, clasp his hands, and exclaim; 'Thank God! I have found my hrunhilde!' That's how I came to sing hrunhilde at Bayreuth."

Thank God! I have found my Brankilde?
That is how I came to sing Brankilde at Bayrenth."

"And this summer you sing in Kusdry, in "Parsifal." How does that work compare with Wagner's other operas?

"It seems to me the most beautiful of all. Some of the choral effects are wonderful. In one scene four separate choruses sing on the stage, while chimes are heard from above. This scene was given not long ago in Wagner's house, on his birthday. I heard him say, when it was over: 'I am surprised at its beauty. I have been writing trush all my life. At last I am perfectly satisfied."

"Does he know of your American trip?"

"Oh, yes. There is a letter which reached me just before I salied. He regrets that he will not have an opportunity to rehearse Kundry with me. But I must get ready to go to the Philharmonic concert in Brooklyn. I am not recovered from the voyage, but they give selections from the Rheingold and the Gotterdämmerung, and if anything of Wagner's is given within a reasonable distance I must hear it."

hear it." Mme. Materna is very animated in conversa-tion. She is tall and stately, and bears herself like one who is accustomed to personate great operatic heroines. But she is at the same time very gracious, and her large, dark, quiet eyes and honest German features are full of kindness.

SEEKING A PARADE GROUND.

Soldiers and Civilians Fleeing from Spofford's Point After Brief Inspection.

The police steamboat Florence conveyed the sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Cities and Militia up the East River yesterday, to inspect a proposed parade and drill ground for the State National Guard of this city. Besides the committee, Messrs. Murphy, Boosevelt, Breen, McClelland, Parker, and Godard, there were on board Gen. Shaler, Gen. Wingate, Col. Emmons Clark, Col. Unbekant. Col. Cavanagh, Col. Jussen, Col. Montgomery, Col. Paine, Capt. Cowan, Capt. Fleck, Capt. Col. Paine, Capt. Cowan, Capt. Fleck. Capt. Earle, and others. The party landed at Spofford's Point. This piece of land and the adjacent one, Barrett's Point, comprising about 300 acres, were inspected by the committee and the militiamen. Spofford's Point is on Long Island Sound, to the northeast of Riker's Island, and opposite Flushing Bay. It is about one hour's ride by water from Peck slip, and about three-fourths of an hour's ride by rail from the City Hall, It is just within the city limits, and is owned by Francis Barretto, John W. Simpson, William H. Caswell, Lyman Tiffanny, and John Spofford. For infantry on the march it is approachable by way of the Southorn Boulevard.

Gen. Shaler was not favorably impressed with

orn Boulevard.
Gen. Shaler was not favorably impressed with marshy. The facilities that abound for the propagation of mosquitoes were mentioned by the committee. An imaginative Assemblyman drew a graphic word picture of a contest between the half-starved mosquitoes and the National Guard. The General and his staff looked at the proposed parade ground with increasing disfavor. While the party were returning to the boat an old resident was met. He further prejudiced the milital against the grounds by emphatically declaring that mosquitoes were larger and more fercious there than at any spot along the shore. spot along the shore.

KNOCKING AT COLUMBIA'S DOORS.

An audience chiefly made up of fashionably dressed women crowded the large public hall in the house of the Union League Club yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in New York. Mr. Parke Godwin presided, in New York. Mr. Parke Godwin presided, and seated with him on the platform were the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Henry E. Pellew, Mr. Charles H. Butler, and Dr. William H. Draper.

The object of the association is to secure for women the benefits of a systematized course of study in the principal institutions of learning, and to raise the standard of instruction in the present schools for girls. The speeches were aimed principally at Columbia College, which, it was argued, ought to be the first to throw open its doors and say, "Ladies, walk in."

Mr. Choate said it was only a question of time this matter of getting women admitted to the colleges and universities, but it would require a good deal of work. The association ought to get up petitions containing tens of quire a good deal of work. The association ought to get up petitions containing tens of thousands of the names of the most enlightened citizens of New York, and thunder away at the college walls until the trustees surrendered. The ladies could do this if they only tried and had patience.

Dr. Draper considered the subject from a scientific standpoint. He said that so far not the slightest difference had been discovered in the nervous anatomy of man and woman, and it was absurd to hold to the dectrine that woman was by nature inferior in mental capacity.

The Ladies' Committee of Relief for South-The Ladies Committee of the state of the ern Sufferers by Floods acknowledges additional donations of clothing and money, as follows: From Mrs. J. W. Todd, Havana, \$25; Mrs. Ed. R. Bell, \$25; Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, \$25; "J. P.," \$10; A Reader of the Evening Port, \$10; Mrs. C. Wheeler, \$10; Philip Schloner, \$50; Philip Schloner, \$50;

A Merited Tribute.

Luxury, refinement, and taste riv the aspirations of every cultivated mind. Simplicity may be deer d by some, but it is always in connection with comfort. Expectally is this found in the department of ladies dress, and as all people of culture are generally glass and will be a supported by the support of culture are generally glass and will be a supported by the supported by the support of culture are generally glass and will be a supported by the supported ing to acquire useful knowledge, we deem it our duty to instruct our readers as to where that knowledge can be had. Thomas Kelly of 263 6th as, is certainly one of the greatest benefactors of the age, as his method of doing greatest benefactors of the age, as in method of doing business can testify. Any hely can obtain all the goods ahe may require on such terms of credit as will prove satisfactors. No house can produce such a spiculor stock of goods in the various departments of the establishment, and as he imports all historician goods, such as tisk ment, and as he imports all historician goods, such as tisk ment, and as he imports all historician goods, such as tisk ment, and a hold in the properties of the position to self cheaping. Ac., do, lets, therefore, in a position to self cheaping than any house in the United States. The ladies suit department is second to more in the city. Those wish ing credit should apply for terms to the "credit clerk," at the office, 200 oth av — due.

Keep's underwear, own manufacture and importation; great variety; all popular pricese one line of 1/23 dazen gazze merino shirls and drawers, \$1.20 per suit; worth \$2. by Nassau st., 1,103 and 637 Broadway.—Adv.

The New Play at the Park Theatre. A new farcical comedy in four acts, with the title of "After the Opera," was brought out last evening at the Park Theatre, with the

house crowded in every part.

Pieces not at all unlike it have been before produced at the same theatre, and have met with favor enough to keep them running for weeks. The effect produced on the audience last night would appear to indicate that the new one will meet with like favor. It is a farce of preposterous quality converted into four acts. Its material is decidedly hazardous in its character and has been fearlessly treated by the author. It is acted with great freedom and unrestraint by the company engaged, and it is put upon the stage with the care and at-

by the author. It is acted with great freedom and unrestraint by the company engaged, and it is put upon the stage with the care and attention to detail usual at Mr. Abbey's theatre. The persons of the drama are eight in number. They are of New York, and the piece has its action in New York under all manner of strictly local conditions. There is a supper after the opers in the rooms of a roung, impossible bachelor, at which there are present two pretty womenone a rockless city witow, and the other a young person from the country in the highest degree of sophistication. The host is assisted by an eiderly banker. There is an intruder who makes noises within an adjoining room, and there is an extremely obnoxious and tedious burlesque of an English servant. There is a bird and a saiad for supper and plenty of champagne, and in these respects the drama is entirely realistic. The first act is boisterous, but entertaining, and it attains the indelicate by easy and confident approaches.

The second act is an extremely coarse and disagreeable achievement, in which a Connecticut theologian and a bearding house keeper, the former the parent of the young person in the previous part, are introduced, and hold the stage without adequate excues. In the ensuing set three persons are projected by sheer force of literary skill into the premises occupied by the first, and the dramatist abandons his last shred of reason. The lines become acrobatic, the action fast and furlous, and, as usual in such artistic creations, the scene closes in a fight. The last set dispois the excitement, undoes the mystery where none had been, reconciles the impossible with the improbable, and consedes to art what is its due. The noisy person, who has had to act his part at the top of his voice out of sight of the audience, is brought forth and made happy: the fascinaring widowhas her own way, and the equities and unities are duly observed.

Miss Alice Dunning Lingard and Miss Louise Dillon treat the two leading female parts with considerable effect. Th

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT Favorable Action by the House on a Bill Re-

ferring Them to the Court of Claims. WASHINGTON, April 22.-The bill providing for the judicial ascertainment of private claims was favorably acted upon by the House to-day. but the vote on its passage showed that no quorum was present, and it went over till Monday, During the debate the principle of the bill was commended by most speakers, but Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin opposed it, describing it as a bill to surrender the Treasury to the claim agents. He said it would throw into the court every sort of war claim, and he wished to

claim agents. He said it would throw into the court every sort of war claim, and he wished to call attention to one small class of claims that would go in for consideration. He referred to the captured and abandoned property fund, which amounted to \$24.231,000. That was one little item to head the list. Then there was the fund from cotton captured after the 1st of June, 1865, amounting to \$5,500,000; and against which claims were already pending to the amount of \$18,000,000.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia maintained that all good governments were divided essentially into three divisions of Soveriga power—the law making, the law expounding, and the law executing. The business of Congress was to pass laws, and had nothing to do with judicial power. He was not in favor of opening the door to any horde of unjust claimants, but he was for opening the door to every man, high or low, to have his rights determined by the law of the country. He did not care how wide it was necessary to open the door so long as there was a wrong to be redressed.

Mr. Holman of Indisan offered an amendment excluding claims growing out of destruction or use of property by the army or navy during the rebellion, claims barred by virtue of existing laws, and all war claims made by persons who gave any aid or comfort to the rebellion. The amendment was adopted, All other amendments were voted down, among them one offered by Mr. Dunn of Arkansas giving the various United States Dietrict Couris jurisdiction of claims instead of the Court of Claims, as provided in the bill.

tion of claims instead of the Court of Claims, as provided in the bill.

AN INDIAN WAR IN ARIZONA. The Chiricahuns Killing Settlers-The Troops

Washington, April 22.—Gen. McDowell

telegraphs from San Francisco: From despatches received here regarding he outbreak in Arizona, it appears that Juli, he chief of the band of Chiricahuas, who broke out last September, returned from Mexico secretly on the 17th with some sixty men of his bend to San Carlos. The remainder of his people under Loco, consisting of 40 men and 300 women and children, started to join him on the night of the 18th, and when leaving they killed the Indian Chief of Police Sterling and the police Sergeant. They passed the branch agency, some eighteen miles distant, and proceeded toward Fort Thomas, killing ten men, women, and children on Eagle Creek. A number of other citizens in the same valley are reported killed. Col. Schofield, in command of the troops from Fort Thomas, went in pursuit on the 19th. Part of this command, under Lieut. Sands, overtook the fugitives, and pursued them for three miles, but unaccountably getting out of ammunition and food, returned to Fort Thomas. The Indians yesterday were reported along Ash. Creek and Eagle Creek. All the troops in the Territory have been informed of the outburst, and all that can leave their posts are reported en route to intercept the hostiles and protect exposed settlements."

Tuscon, April 22.—Lieut, Lands, with Troop B. Sixth Cavairy, had a running fight with the hostile Indians yesterday, and killed one Indian, but was obliged to retreat on account of the number of the Indians. killed the Indian Chief of Police Sterling and the

SPORTING DOGS BY AUCTION. From the Beach to the Block-Bogs Almost Given Away.

Following the bench show came a public sale of sporting dogs at the American Borse Exchange. Some of the dogs were of translard quality, but the prices realized were reliculously small when compared with those which fend owners value them at in the W. K. C. exhibits. "Oh, who would be found shouting over a seven-dollar dog!" Auctioner Eastman shouted when a

BROTHER LITTLEWOOD'S GRIEVANCE. Thrice Appointed to Stepney-Talking of Leaving the Methodist Church,

When Bishop Simpson, in the New York East Methodist Conference, held in Waterbury, Conn. recently read the name of Brother T. D. Littlewood, and assigned him to preach in the village of Stepney. Conn., Brother Littlewood arose and said: "I regard this appointment as an act of persecution and oppression." He afterward declined to give any other explanation of his meaning than that he wanted to live where he could send his boys to school Brother Ford of Waterbury afterward ex-Brother Ford of Waterbury afterward explained that the Bishop had appointed Brother Littlewood to Stepney because he had understood that Brother Littlewood did not want a church, but was preparing to leave the ministry. When Brother Littlewood changed his mind, and thought he would take a church, the Bishop had made out his list of appointments, and nothing better than Stepney was left for Brother Littlewood.

Brother Ford's explanation was printed in the Waterbury American, and when Brother Littlewood saw it he wrote a long letter. He lirst complained of 'the evidently intended insult of the disrespectful allusion to myself by the omission of the word 'Rev.' Then he wrote:

Wrote:

I utterly deny the statement made by him, and brand it as a falsehood in every particular, and I also call on frother Ford to as publicly retract the statement as it has been made, or else to state whence he derived his information, which is so untrue, as well as so unjust to inc. I stated my willingness to a my where, if I could be supported, where there would be a chance for the education of my boys in some good public school. I said, also, that if I could not be accommodated to that extend — if I must be sent to Stepney, and that alone—my mind was made up not "to go into business," but to go into the minarty of some other church, as it would be evident to me in that case that the Methodist Church was not the place for me.

Brother Littlewood says that twice before

Brother Littlewood says that twice before he was assigned to Stepney, and both times managed to escape going there. If this sort of thing is to continue, he says, he seriously entertains the thought of entering the ministry of some other church. He adds:

There seems to be no reason for my enforced appointment to Stepney other than that I must be made an example of because of my exceedingly lost refusal two years ago to submit to the unwise and unrighteous dictation of the powers that be. To this letter Brother Ford has replied, say-ing in answer to Brother Littlewood's demand to know where Brother Ford got his "infor-mation which is so untrue," that he got it from Bishop Simpson, and that Brother Littlewood

THE WRECK AT SPUTTEN DUTYIL. Officers of Other Roads Examined as to the

Responsibility of Rallroad Companies. The examination into the Spuyten Duyvil lieaster was continued by the Senate committee at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Rallroad, testified that his company has 600 or 700 miles of track. Printed instructions are furnished to the employees Train hands after an accident are called before the Superintendent. The record of the examination is filed. The object of the examination is filed. The object of the examination is to remedy the causes of the accident and to secure the names of wincesses in case of a lawsuit. The Superintendents meet yearly to discuss the means of lessening accidents. The cars are heated by both hot water and stoves. Axes are carried in every car. Passengers object to lighting by candles. Rules are generally violated where accidents occur. In an investigation the witness said, it is not always wise to tell the truth, lest the public should misconstrue it. A commission, and not a jury, should be appointed, the witness said, to try cases of railroad accident, because juries are notoriously unfair toward railroad corporations. Lawyers who are pettifoggers are to be found along every line of road, who live on the opportunities afforded by accidents.

E. Thomas, Superintendent of Transportation on the Eric road, said his opinion was that the time-block system was better than the block system. The chief despatcher on the road to which the witness belonged reached his position only after long years of experience. On his road the larakeman, in case a train was detained, was required to go back on the track not less than haif a mile in order to give warning. This was the rule everywhere. In going into a cut like that at Spuyten Duyyil the witness thought that the engineer should have his train under control, the same as though he were approaching a station. The company to which the witness belonged were arrancing to light their cars by gas, the gas to be carried in reservoirs, one under cach car. There was the danger of explosion, but not of burning. Oil was more dangerous than gas. Train hands after an accident are called before the Superintendent. The record of the exam-

FIVE BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS BURNED. The Business Part of Lake City, Minn., De-

LAKE CITY, Minn., April 22.-At about 2 'clock this morning a fire broke out in what is known as the Pope Neal Hotel, on the Point, and soon it was certain that the business porand soon it was certain that the business portion of the town was doomed. The wind was blowing strongly from the east across the lake, producing a hurricane of flame before which two-thirds of the business portion of the town went down, and in less than an hour five solid squares of business buildings were destroyed, leaving only three rows of buildings standing in the business portion of the town. The loss is roughly put at \$400,000, and the insurance at \$150,000. The Fire Department worked nobly, but no human power could arrest the flames.

The Red Wing fire apparatus came down on a special train, but arrived too late to be of much use. The fire was stayed by an open space between Main and High streets, thus saving everything in that direction.

Among the buildings destroyed are that of the First National Bank, the Lake City Bank, the Commercial Hotel, the American Express Company, the Fost Office, and Masonic Hall. Both banks will open on Monday morning. The Postmaster, whose bedroom is over the office, saved every letter and paper, and began business in a new place later in the day, Vacant stores are quickly taken, and there is nearly enough room to accommedate the sufferers. Although many of the burned buildings were occupied by families not a life was lost, and no case of serious accidents have been reported, tion of the town was doomed. The wind was

cases of serious accidents have been reported, BY THE NEW CABLE

President Arthur and Emperor William Ex-changing Congratulations.

The new cable connecting Emden, Prussia,

commany and America, was opened yesterday. The first message sent was from the Emperor of Germany to President Arthur, and was as follows:

"I am very higher express to you, Mr. President, by the first distribution of the completion of the completion of the work by which the friendly relations between the two nations will be more closely comented.

President Arthur repilled:

"Executive Massion, Wassington, April 22 1882.

"I have received with much satisfaction as the first despited over the new line of telegraph between termany and the United States, your Majory & kind message. In sommon with all the people of the Chited States, so many of whom still speak the German tongue in their hours. I share in the pleasure which your Majesty expresses at the optime of this tien line of communication, and in the faith that it will serve to promote the friendly relations which we desire, and which it will be my affin to preserve and he case.

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President of the United States, were the promote the friendly relations which we desire, and which it will be my affin to preserve and he case in the faith of the United States.

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WAR ON A MEDICAL COLLEGE. The Life of Other Institutions and the Validity of Many Diplomas at Stake. The New York County Medical Society has

begun a suit against the United States Medical College of this city to annul its charter and to recover fines for its alleged illegal issuing of diplomas and for other alleged abuses. The society, of which Dr. F. R. Sturgis is President, has a Board of Censors, consisting of Drs. Sturgis, Lewis, Webster, and two others, who have been engaged for some time in prosecuting illegal practitioners. Under the State lay any person who practices medicine without a diploma from a legally established medical college is subject to a heavy fine, one-half of which goes to the informer, and on the second offence the accused person may be imprisoned. The society is composed wholly of allopathic physicians. The United States Medical College in East Thirteenth street is under the care of the eclectic school of physicians. Dr. Sturgis is the complainant in the suit. While the case

the eelectic school of physicians. Dr. Sturgis is the complainant in the suit. While the case is under the management of Edward C. Ripley, attorney for the society, the suit is begun in the Supreme Court on behalf of the people by Attorney-General Russell.

One of the Board of Censors of the medical society said yesterday that they had been satisfied for a long time that the United States Medical College was not doing thorough work and ought to be closed up, but they had been unable to get all the facts in the case until a short time ago. The Board had now learned that the college was lilegally organized. The United States Medical College, he said, was organized in 1878, with Robert A. Gun, Mark Nivison, and other eclectic physicians as trustees. It has since graduated a large number of students, A law of the State, passed in 1883, provides for the organization of medical colleges by the Board of Regents of the State University, and requires that there shall be a paid-up fund of \$50,000. Instead of organizing under this law, this college, he said, was organized under a law of 1848 providing for the incorporation of manufacturing companies.

Dr. Gun was asked for his version of the matter yesterday. He was very indignant over the action of the Medical Society and the Attorney-General, and said: This is the result of professional realousy. It is a spiteful persecution on the part of a few allopathic doctors of this city. The United States Medical College is a liberal institution, which teaches not only allopathy, but homeopathy and whatever there is of good in any system of medical practice. We require all our students to attend lectures in all these various branches, and that is what troubles the narrow-minded men of the County Medical Society and they have began our work. But I think they will find before they get through with us that they have began in the wrong place this time. We have one of the best caupped colleges is illegally organized?" The whole ground of the complaint is here. They say your college is

with twelve professors, and we do not mean to be seared out by rival practitioners."

They say your college is illegally organized?"

The whole ground of the complaint is here. In 1874 the Constitution of the State was amended to prevent special logislation. Before that time all the medical colleges were organized by special acts of the Legislature, which did not require them to have any fund of \$50,000. The Constitution forbidding special acts for that purpose, we applied to the Secretary of the Board of Regents to know how to proceed to incorporate our college. He replied that the Board of Regents had never granted a charter to a medical college under the act of 1848, as amended in 1870, which provides for the incorporation of societies for scientific and other purposes. Attorney-General Schoonmaker and afterward Attorney-General Schoonmaker and afterward Attorney-General Ward gave opinions that we could legally organize under that act. Corporation Counsel Whitney concurred in this view. The County Medical Society tried to prevent us from getting subjects from the hospitals for dissection, and have tried to interfere with our work in other ways, but have been defeated."

"Are there any other colleges organized in the same way?"

"Yes: the Columbia Veterinary College and the American Veterinary College, both of this city. The professors in both those institutions are all members of the County Medical Society. Now, if they are honest in this matter, why did they not begin suits against those institutions are all members of the County Medical Society. Now, if they are honest in this matter, why did they not begin suits against those institutions are all members of the County Medical Society. Now, if they are honest in this matter, why did they not begin suits against those institution also? The Syracuse University, with its medical college is organized under the same law. It has turned out a good many allopathic doctors, but no attempt is made to molest them. An electic college in Buffalo was persecuted in the s

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Sun rises ... 600 Bun sets ... 480 Moon sets ... 12 00 Bun rises ... 14 Moon sets ... 12 00 Bund Hook. 11 28 Gov. Island 12 00 Hell Gate ... 1 55 Es Oder, Undeutsch, Bremen April 9, and Southampton Sa Helvetia, Keil, Antwerp.

Business Notices.

Musle Pestival. FEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.
May 2, 3, 5, and 6, evening.
May 3, 4, and 6, afternoon.
RE THOMAS. THEODORE THOMAS.

Exchange of subserption certificates will commence Modeland. April 24 at 8 A. M. at the Ticket Office of the Fostival. So East 17th st., Union square, north sole

The sale of tickets for SINGLE CONCERTS WEDNESDAY, April 28, at S.A. M.

Reserved seat, evening concert.
Reserved seat, afterneon concert. Out of town orders may be sent by mail to Mr. G. Schirmer, 35 Union equare, west.

Allen's Brain Food, A botanical extract, permanently strengthens the brain, and positively curses nerrousness, nervous debility, nervous headache, said all weakness of generative organization of the strength of

Young Spindle Shanks's First Spree.

Tommy's Comulaid Felicity. Two board new comic, sets, full of four. Five per set, full cor both sets for six Sc. stamps, postpart. Sets can be had uneycleited if so desired. Figure 1. Felicity Felicity ATNA CARD CO., 119 Falton st., New York.

Unity office, 2 Versay st., Aster House, Veney st.

Furmence Reduction in Prices. - ANDREW MAC DONALLE dealer in all kinds of don't by the ion or cargo Send for price list. 114 Madien 81.

Finsell's Ice Cream Benot has been moved to a larger store. No Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. Letatitished in 1861. Silk Hats \$5.20, worth \$5; Pinest Derbys, \$2.00 soldelsember: \$4.50 if Newsthardt \$1.50 petars.

Energy Book and Section Description of the control of the section of the section

Special Motices.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

QUACES, ADVENTURERS, AND IMPOSTORS. When the world was in its infancy, rocking in the cradle of superstition, so-called medical pretentions jugglers and quacks infested the world to its detriment. This state continued until education and the general dis-semination of knowledge decimated their ranks. Today, living in an atmosphere of civilization, we are be-set and surrounded by a new class of adventurers, char-latans, and ignorant impostors, whose excellent knowl-edge of human nature leads them to humbing the public in the most extraordinary and shameful manner, chief among which may be named stomach and liver appliances, and a large class of electric and magnetic hum-

that by the union of two antagonistic metals an electric current is producible; that electricity is generated by magnetizing a piece of iron sufficiently to away a com-pars. THOUSANDS BELIEVE SUCH STUPID NONpass. THOUSANDS BELIEVE SUCH STUTIO AND SENSE. Ask any electrician, specia ist, or scientist, and he will quickly inform you how great is the imposition. It is somewhat singular to believe that intelligent per-sons are misled by these stupid toys and charms, under the sentimental idea that "electricity is life." Electricity is a powerful restorative agent when produced and applied scientifically by an expert electrician, not

Family remedies have been and still are an absolute necessity in the household. A vast proportion of the world's population is more or less inaccessible to medical practitioners, and this, united with the necessities of others to provide themselves with inexpensive yet reliaable medicines, has created and encouraged the produc-tion of simple household specifics, to be employed in an emergency or in an urgent case until the arrival of the family physician. These statements being essentially true, the strongest pessible protection for the public is to have such medicines prepared by skilful and con-scientious pharmacists, educated in the science of medicine, rather than to accept worthless and injurious com-pounds or nostrums, put together by persons who are as ignorant of the first principles of unterla medica as they are of therapeutics.

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A SPRING DEFENCE!

HOW TO REPEL THE ASSAULTS OF ILL-HEALTH-DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE BEMEDY MEANS SOMETHING FOR YOU.

The months of March, April, and May are the three successive arches of a bridge which connect the seasons of ice and sleet with that of leaves and roses. No less in respect of health than of outward natural phenomena is this true. Spring is a trying season for invalids, and particularly for those who either suffer, or are liable to suffer, from Rillousness, Kidney Complaints, and Constination of the Bowels, and for women who are chron ically subject to any of the long catalogue of physical adments to which their delicate sex is helf. Indications of disease in spring should be heeded at once. A fatal attack may easily result from neglect or a disordered condition of the bowels. The ounce of prevention may be had where tons of cure—or attempted cure—may be unavailing. Are you vexed or troubled in spring with indigestion, torpid or disordered Liver, want of appetite, constipation, or a feverish state of the skin? If so, take without an hour's unnecessary delay Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. No medicine is so harmless and yet so quick and positive in its action. It is Nature's own idea, condensed and made tanglide by human skill. Do not leave home when going upon a journey without a bottle of it in your value. You cannot possibly put one dollar in any other shape where it can render you such essential service. The PAVORITE RAMEDY is almost INSTANTANEOUS in its action, but does not tear you to pieces with its violence or nameato you with disgust. It frees the Liver from Bile and sets the machinery of your body into normal and healthy operation. Remember, Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. Ask your druggist for it, and take nothing class. Price One Dollar a bottle.

Dr. E. C. WEST'S NEUVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.
A specific for Hysteria, Dizzness, Convulsions, Nervous
Healache, Mental Peprission, Lose of Memory Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, which leads to
misery, decay, and denth, One box will cure recent cases.
Kach box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a
box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid
on receipt of price. I guarantee six boxes to cure any
case. With each order received by me for six boxes, accompanied with six dollars. I will send the purchaser
our written guarantee to return the majney if the treatment does into effect a gure. A J. DITMAN, Druggist,
Sole Agent, Broadway and Barclay 21. New York.

BATES.—The finest bath in the world, Moher-Thermo Electric Bath, including Turkieb or Hossian, 51; rai-vame. Electro Marnette. Medicated, 52; Monan extra, 51; plain of sait water bath for. Health Litt. Massage, Swellsh Movements, Electrical and Medical treatment, Regular physicians in charge. Sanitary lustitute, 21 West 27th st.

SOUR MASH WHISKEY,
Sold natural proof and misweetened, from \$3.50 to \$0 per
gation, according to age. Our stock of old wines and
liquors have been removed from 700 to 1.150 Broadway,
corner 27th st.

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A tablespoonful of dissirine before or after meals stimulates the stomach and and digestion. Sold by druggists,
Depot, 50 Murray st.

MALARIA Positively Cured.—Emory a Standard Cure Fills: no griping: physicians prescribe, druggists sell them. 30c.—CRITTENTON, 115 Fuiton st.

PILES PERMANENTLY eradicated in 1 to 3 weeks without knife, ligature, or caustic. Send for circular containing references. Dr. HOYT, 30 West 27th at "LIFE OF A FEREMAN."-Send four 36, stamps for new could set of cards, will TING, 50 Nassau st., N. Y.

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Arligious Notices.

A MERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Have A cris with such that the standard in P. M., the Rev. Greene H. Yukhert of Hatten will deliver a lecture on Public Opinion and Probleman. Dr. Kalley, director of musics, the selection. Mr. Fisher, cornelled. JUSA & ROLABIUS President.
E. H. CARPENTER, Corresponding Secretary. A PUBLIC TEMPLEANCE MISPING at 0.7 th av. at 0.7 M. Edward Unrewell and Thomas Lee will deliver addresses before the food Templation. All are invited. J. S. Williams, President. E. 600 HLLARD, Co. Screenzy.

A CHICKERING HALL, they con 18th st. Conducted by few Carlon Garien Sugar by great charms chart de try Assaltill. Was Hallenbeck, Solviet Mr. Frontich, organical. Scale rec., all welcome

A LL SOULS PROTESTANT PRISCOPAL A CHURCH, Memorial of the Rev Heary Anthon, D. O. 18th M. West of the A. - Leville Heary Anthon, will preach at 11 A. M. Sobiect, "Trackel's Life and Work." Choral prayers at 4 P. M. D R. NEWMAN will resure his preaching to day in the Congregations Charles Marison av. and 45th at. Services at 11 A.M. and at 8 P.M.